

## ENVOYS DISCUSSING TERMS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Russians Yield on Seven of Eight Demands Considered, Including the Chinese Railroad—The Powers Bring Strong Pressure on Belligerents.

Portsmouth (N. H.) correspondence.

Five articles of the possible "treaty of Washington" remained to be considered when the peace plenipotentiaries resumed their session at the Portsmouth navy yard Thursday morning—Sakhalin, upon which it had been impossible to agree and which had been passed over; indemnity; limitation upon Russia's sea power; the surrender of the interned warships and the grant of fishing rights on the littoral of the maritime provinces.

Peace prospects seemed distinctly brighter during Thursday. The plenipotentiaries labored with a seriousness and earnestness which left not the slightest doubt that both were anxious to conclude a treaty. Though the main points remained to be contested and the plenipotentiaries of each side spoke as if the conference would go to pieces unless the other side gave way, the spirit of compromise was in the air.

Articles 7 and 8 were disposed of Wednesday, the former "unanimously," the latter "unanimously," according to the official bulletins. Article 7 provides for the cession to China of the branch of the Chinese Eastern Railroad running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and Dairen and with a branch line connecting at Newchuan with the Shun-hai-Tientsin road.

Article 8 provides for the retention by Russia of the line through Northern Manchuria, which forms the connecting link of the main line of the Trans-

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SUBSTANCE AND STATUS  
OF JAPAN'S PEACE TERMS.

The substance and status of the Japanese peace terms at the adjournment of the conference Friday afternoon were as follows:

1. Russia's recognition of Japan's "predominant influence" in Korea, with her right to present order in the civil administration of the country and the right to the Emperor of Korea Japan binding herself to observe the territorial integrity of Korea and it is believed the policy of the "open door." Accepted.

2. Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria. Accepted.

3. Japanese obligation to restore to Manchuria Chinese sovereignty and civil administration. Accepted.

4. Mutual obligation to respect in the future "the territorial integrity and administrative independence of Korea" in order to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the industry and commerce of all nations. "Open door." Accepted.

5. The cession of the island of Sakhalin to Japan. Accepted and final consideration deferred.

The surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liaotung Peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dairen and the Hsueh and Elliott Islands. Accepted.

6. The surrender to China by arrangement with Japan of the branch of the Trans-Siberian railroad running from Harbin to Port Arthur and Newchuan, together with the retrocession of all the privileges obtained under the concession of 1897. Accepted. In principle; final agreement deferred.

7. The limitation of the Chinese concession obtained by M. Rothstein and Prince Ulyanovsky in 1890 under which the "center of northern Manchuria was built up" by the Trans-Siberian railroad. The Trans-Siberian railroad was to provide for the retention of the ownership and operation of the line by the Chinese Eastern, but was given up in favor of the eventual substitution of Russian Imperial police for Russian railroad guards. Accepted.

8. Remuneration for the cost of the war. Refused and action deferred.

9. The surrender of the Russian warships interned in neutral far eastern waters. Disagreement, and action deferred.

10. The limitation of Japan's naval power. Accepted. Disagreement, and action deferred.

11. The grant to the officers of Japan of the right to fish in waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostok north to the Bering Sea. Accepted upon.

## NEW TARIFF ISSUE.

Reciprocity Convention Held in Chicago Adopts Resolutions.

With a declaration advocating immediate reciprocal concessions by means of a "maximum and minimum" tariff and favoring the creation of a permanent tariff commission of economic, industrial and commercial experts, the national reciprocity conference ended its Chicago session Thursday afternoon. A permanent organization, to be known as the Reciprocal Tariff League, is the outgrowth of the movement, and with the passing of the conference active work will be carried forward by a national committee of fifteen members.

There were attempts of various sides to inject an array of "ifs" and "ands" and "buts" into the declaration of principles reported by the committee on resolutions, but in the end things went through exactly as planned by the revisionist leaders. Following are the resolutions adopted by the convention:

Whereas, The agriculture, manufactures and commerce of this country have adapted to such a state of things that they no longer depend upon the home market for the consumption of their entire products; and

Whereas, The export trade has become a vital support to many of our industries; and

Whereas, The present commercial attitude of the United States, largely owing to its failure to ratify the reciprocal trade provisions of section 4 of the Dingley law, is antagonizing foreign nations whose good will we desire and on whom we have hitherto depended as purveyors of our surplus products; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That this convention, recognizing the principle of protection as the chief policy of our country, advocates immediate reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff as the only practical method of realizing at this time the strained situation of our foreign trade.

2. That eventually the question of the schedules and items to be considered in reciprocal taxation be suggested by a permanent commission to be created by Congress and to be headed by the President, which shall consist of economic, industrial and commercial experts.

That it is the sense of this convention that our present tariff affords abundant opportunity for such a reciprocal arrangement for the protection of our industry, trade or the wages of labor.

4. That we urge action upon Congress at the earliest time possible.

## DEATH LIST NEARLY 100.

Victims of Atlantic Coast Line Wreck

Grew Larger.

Nearly a hundred persons, mostly negroes, were killed when an excursion train on the Atlantic Coast line from Kingston, N. C., bound to Norfolk, Va., plunged through an open draw over the western branch of the Elizabeth river, eight miles from Norfolk. The list of injured was very large.

The train was running at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour as it approached the bridge. The specific orders of the road to stop all trains at the bridge, whether the draw is open or not, was apparently ignored. The train plunged into the abyss. Both engineer and fireman discovered the open draw too late to stop the train. The brakes were applied, but did not work properly. The scene following the wreck was one of indescribable horror, with the shrieking of men, women and children who were drowning, struggling out of the partly submerged coach and floating in the river.

The passengers who were uninjured immediately started to rescue those imprisoned in the cars. Norfolk and Portsmouth were communicated with and physicians were sent out on a wrecking train. Many people in the neighborhood went to the scene of the wreck and helped in the rescue. A 60-year-old farmer displayed considerable heroism when the disaster occurred. He leaped to the second coach, cut a hole in its roof and extricated thirty-five people just before the car became completely submerged.

The train consisted of six coaches. Four of these remained on the track.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Chinese in Japan are boycotting American goods.

No farmer's institutes will be held in this country this year.

Twelve telephone girls struck at Mobile, Ala., because of extra Sunday hours.

The entire grain crop of Romania is threatened with ruin on account of the prolonged drought.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai is attempting to check the anti-American boycott.

Representatives of fourteen of the big structural building trade organizations of Boston, Mass., are proceeding with the formation of a structural building trades alliance in that city.

An effort will be made by the union labor bodies on the Pacific coast to enlist the aid of the secret societies of the country in support of the anti-Japanese agitation.

Representatives of fourteen of the big structural building trade organizations of Boston, Mass., are proceeding with the formation of a structural building trades alliance in that city.

Free Scheltinger, a Louisville employer, threatens to sue the president of the Sheet Metal Workers for \$10,000 damages, alleging libel in declaring Scheltinger unsafe to union labor.

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The term of the Federal court at Biloxi, Miss., was pretermitted on account of the quarantines.

## FEVER LIST GROWS.

Car Publishes Manifesto Granting a National Assembly.

The Czar Friday night issued his long expected manifesto, granting to the Russian people a duma, or national assembly, to which 412 delegates from all the fifty departments of Russia and the military provinces of the Don shall be chosen. The principle of the autocracy is retained and the Czar surrenders none of his prerogatives to the people. The bureaucracy is not abolished. Finland is not included in the grant; the Czar pledging himself to take measures in the future.

The first national assembly is to meet not later than the middle of January, 1906. The term of the duma, or national assembly, is to be five years, although the Czar may dissolve it and call a new election. The duma will sit as the lower house of a legislative body, the upper house being the present council of the empire. After passing the duma bills will go to the council; and if there approved, be sent to the Czar.

The powers of the duma are limited when compared to those of the parliaments of Germany or France, but they are extensive when compared with any rights ever granted to the people of Russia. Here, for instance, is an outline of the legislative matters which the duma may consider:

(A) All questions relating to new laws or to the modification, amplification or temporary suspension or repeal of existing laws, and also to appointments made on the staff of ministers and the expenditures thereby involved.

(B) Departmental, ministerial and national budgets; also other expenditures not provided therein.

(C) The financial report of the controller of the empire.

(D) The examination of any portion of the revenue or property of the State.

(E) The construction of railways by the State.

(F) Questions regarding the organization of stock companies involving exceptions from existing legislation.

(G) Matters submitted by imperial decree.

The duma has jurisdiction in the matter of taxation in the provinces where there are no zemstvos; also in the raising of the rate above that fixed by the zemstvos and city councils.

The duma will have initiative in the matter of appeal or modification of old and the adoption of new laws, but the fundamental laws of administration are not to be touched by it.

Relating to the electoral system the project states that elections are held—firstly, in the provinces and territories; secondly, in the principal towns, which are named. In Poland, Siberia, the Caucasus, Turkestan, and in some provinces special regulations will govern the elections.

The total membership will be 412, of which twenty-eight will be returned by the towns. The elections in the provinces and territories will be effected by a provincial electoral college chosen firstly by the land owners, secondly by urban electors, and thirdly by delegates of the peasantry.

Women men under 25 years of age, students, sailors, bankrupts, and persons convicted of crimes or desertion shall not have the right to vote.

Governors and the police cannot vote when they are exercising their functions. Land owners, mine owners, and owners of industrial establishments of a minimum value of \$7,500, and clergy owning lands are qualified to vote in the electoral assemblies.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## BLACK HAND LETTERS

### FAMILY OF VALENTINE RIKER RECEIVES ONE A WEEK

Daughter's Life Is Threatened and Mother Thinks Whole Affair Is Prank of Boys—Girl Drowns in Trying to Save Her Escort.

Some pseudo "Black Hand" crank whom the police of East Orange, N. J., have been trying in vain to find has succeeded in spelling the plans for the summer of the family of Valentine Riker, assistant secretary of the Prudential Insurance Company. Within six weeks the Rikers have received six letters signed "Black Hand," in which the writer threatens to kill Mr. Riker's youngest daughter unless \$300 shall be deposited under a tree near Central avenue and Grove street. The first letter, received July 3, frightened the Rikers, and they gave it to the police and employed private detectives. That and the next letter were mailed in East Orange, the following two in Newark and the latest two in Paterson. Mrs. Riker said the family didn't care to talk much about the letters, because they thought it might encourage the writer to continue the annoyance. "We believe the letters are the work of some boys who are trying to amuse themselves. After getting the first letter we were afraid to leave the younger children out of sight without an older person with them. When I realized that somebody was having fun with us we stopped all investigation and permitted the children to go and visit their little friends. I am only sorry now that we were so foolish as to pay any attention even to the first letter."

### FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

**Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Base Ball Leagues.**

W. L.	W. L.
New York . . . . 76-32	Cincinnati . . . . 58-32
Pittsburg . . . . 69-41	St. Louis . . . . 42-30
Philadelphia . . . . 61-47	Boston . . . . 37-49
Chicago . . . . 62-48	Brooklyn . . . . 34-74

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**

W. L.	W. L.
Philadelphia . . . . 60-41	St. Louis . . . . 49-46
Cicago . . . . 55-41	Detroit . . . . 49-54
Cleveland . . . . 57-44	Washington . . . . 39-60
New York . . . . 51-40	St. Louis . . . . 37-65

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.**

W. L.	W. L.
Columbus . . . . 78-40	Indianapolis . . . . 54-62
Milwaukee . . . . 54-44	St. Paul . . . . 55-62
Minneapolis . . . . 65-49	Toledo . . . . 44-73
Louisville . . . . 62-50	Kansas City . . . . 53-79

**WESTERN LEAGUE.**

W. L.	W. L.
Des Moines . . . . 73-40	Omaha . . . . 57-49
Denver . . . . 65-46	St. Paul . . . . 41-61
Sioux City . . . . 58-49	St. Joseph . . . . 31-70

### TRIES TO SAVE ESCORT DROWNS.

Young Woman Lost While Going to Rescue of Youth.

Fred Churchill, an employee of the Union Electric Light and Power Company, and Stella McMullen were drowned a mile and a half north of the city limits of St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river. A party comprising seven young men and three young women went swimming at this point. Young Churchill was caught in an eddy and swept out into the swirling waters. Miss McMullen went to his rescue and she, too, was swept under into his arms. Efforts at rescue were futile.

**Elyria Merchant Kills Himself.**

Charles Eusign, a leading merchant of Elyria, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself at his country home, about five miles out of town. His health is supposed to have led to the net.

**Names Special Commissioner.**

Edwin H. Conger, ambassador to Mexico, has been detailed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to go to China and devise means of checking the boycott against American products.

**Fatal Automobile Accident.**

Vinson Walsh, son of Thomas F. Walsh, millionaire mine owner, was killed and four other young members of Newport society were injured in an automobile which was badly wrecked.

**Lord Curzon Resigns.**

Lord Curzon has resigned as viceroy of India after a brilliant political career, following a disagreement with Lord Kitchener over the administration of the army.

**Fifty Passengers Drowned.**

The Atlantic Coast Line excursion train plunged through an open draw and fifty passengers, mostly negroes, were drowned and nearly a hundred injured.

**Young Man Robs Employers.**

With \$10,000 in checks and cash belonging to Charles A. Stevens & Brothers, Gus Bobbs, a young employee of that Chicago firm, disappeared from the city.

**Artist Frightened to Death.**

Adolph William Bouguereau, famous French artist, died in La Rochelle from a fright, due to the recent visit of a burglar to his home in Paris.

**Attempt on Dowager's Life.**

An attempt was made to kill Queen Margherita, mother of the King of Italy, a barricade being built in the middle of a road which overthrew her automobile.

**Is Stabbed to Death.**

Joseph Mara, a former city employee, was stabbed to death in a 6th street restaurant in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Albert Barnes, who recently came from Atlanta, Ga. Barnes, who was arrested, claims that he acted in self-defense.

**Murder Dutch Soldiers.**

A telegram from Batavia, Dutch East Indies, reports an ugly outbreak of Achinese rebels, who attacked the Dutch post at Bampong, killing two officers and twenty-two men. Only six men of the post escaped, and these were wounded.

**Founders on Lake Superior.**

The schooner John M. Hutchinson of Cleveland, in tow of the steamer California, sprang a leak and foundered off Keweenaw point, Lake Superior. The crew was brought to Sault Ste. Marie by the Caledonia.

**Wealthy Man Drowns.**

Abraham Goodman, who acquired a fortune as a jewelry man in San Francisco, but sold his business fourteen months ago and came to New York to live, was found dead in the Hudson river opposite Fort Lee. The mystery as to how he came to his death is unsolved.

### STORM SPREADS LOSS.

**Causes Wide Destruction in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.**

Reports indicate that the storm of Monday caused damage amounting to several hundred thousand dollars in southwestern Ohio and less serious loss in other parts of the State and in Kentucky and Indiana. At Hamilton, Ohio, the rainfall reached two and a half inches, causing a flood in the Miami river, which washed away several small bridges and blocked trolley traffic for hours. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton bridge, near Miamisburg, was washed away and it was necessary to transfer passengers over a temporary structure. Lightning struck a traction car near Middletown, Ohio, during the storm and Mrs. William Kroeger of Louisville suffered a broken rib and other injuries. The car was only slightly damaged. Mrs. Kroeger was injured in the panic that ensued. At Middletown the rainfall reached 4.25 inches and both traction and steam railroads were washed out at several points near there. Near Mansfield, Ohio, Joseph Flinney, 3 years old, died from the effects of a stroke of lightning. His parents, who were stunned, recovered. Misses Nellie Smith and Lulu Wilson were seriously injured by lightning, which struck a farm house near Marysville, Ohio. Seven persons were stunned by lightning near Circleville, Ohio, but all will recover. The damage to crops was especially heavy in Butler and Warren counties. Telephone and telegraph service was badly demoralized.

### PUT PRESIDENT IN PERIL.

**Letter to Paterson N. J., Police Indicated Plot to Blow Up Train.**

That Eric railroad officials were alarmed for the safety of President Roosevelt on his way from Chautauqua to Jersey City on Saturday is shown by the fact that the President's car did not go to New York over the main line. Instead, the Chautauqua special was broken in two at Suffern, N. Y., and the presidential party was brought in by a round-about way over two small branch roads.

President Roosevelt is said to have objected to the unusual precautions taken, but acquiesced when positive orders from Presidents Underwood of the Erie were shown him. These orders were issued as a result of a letter received by the Paterson police, which said there was a plot to blow up the President's train near Ridgewood, N. J. The Chautauqua special was stopped at Suffern early Saturday morning. There was a talk over the telephone, followed by a consultation of railroad men, at which it was decided to send the President to Sparkill, a small town on the Hudson, three miles below Nyack, by a little single-track road, known as the Piermont branch, and thence into Jersey City on the Northern railroad, a branch having its terminus in Nyack.

### ALARMED FOR LA FOLLETTE.

**Wisconsin Officials Will Try to Arrest Men for Mincing His Life.**

Madison, Wis., officials were startled the other day by the report of the finding of an internal machine intended for Gov. La Follette. Although there seems no clew to work from the police will make an effort to fathom the mystery and ascertain who fashioned the machine. Orin Steinbock, a farmer, who lives near Muskegon, Mich., found the internal machine and exploded it. The death-affair consisted of a pipe a foot long filled with gunpowder and having a fuse attached. It was packed in a pine box that, drifted on the beach near Silver Lake, Mich. When it was exploded a great hole was torn in the ground. The pine box bore a label addressed to Gov. La Follette.

### TERRIFIC STORM IN KANSAS.

**Business Houses in Topeka Unroofed and Residences Damaged.**

A terrific wind storm, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, prevailed in Topeka, Kan., Friday, the wind, according to the rate of fifty miles an hour. The buildings of Crosby & Co. on the Shawnee mills and the Crawford opera house were unroofed. Many residences were damaged, barns were blown down, trees were uprooted and much other minor damage was wrought. As far as known, no one was injured.

### DECREASE IN IOWA'S POPULATION.

The population of Iowa, according to the State census, will show a loss of 15,751 from the federal census of 1900. The total report gives the State a population of 2,210,008. Only twenty-three of the ninety-nine counties show gain by the State census.

### FIND VOLCANO IN NEVADA.

A volcano throwing off molten lava has been discovered in Nevada by Messrs. McClure, Wheeler and Summers, cattle men of Lovelock. The volcano is at Ryer Patch, Humboldt county. Although that section has been traversed for years the crater has just been found.

### "11" TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Two cars were damaged and one man injured in a rear-end collision between two south-bound trains on the South Side elevated railroad at Sixty-third street and Kimball avenue, Chicago. One car left the tracks and hung over the structure. The track was blocked.

### ARMS BROKEN, WALKS A MILE.

Margaret Doyle, 15 years old, walked mile to a hospital in Philadelphia with both arms broken. She was injured by a blow from a heavy plunger in the factory in which she is employed. Thinking her arms were only sprained, she refused all offers of assistance.

### TRIES TO KILL CHINA'S RULER.

A Tien-tsin dispatch says that an attempt was made on the life of the Dowager Empress of China as she was passing through the northwest gate of the city to her summer palace. Her assailant was dressed as a soldier and was bayoneted by the guard.

### CRUSADERS BURN SALOON.

The annual report of the interstate commerce commission says 10,046 persons were killed and 84,155 injured in railway disasters in the United States during 1904.

### NUMBER OF DEATHS ON RAIL.

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### AVENGER FINDS HIS MAN.

The strike of telegraphers on the Great Northern railway system was officially called off at 9:15 Friday night, the men on that line having voted by a large majority to return to work.

### CHILD KILLED.

Miss Evelyn Pierrepont Willing, daughter of the late Henry J. Willing of Chicago, and her fiance, Harris P. Lindley of New York, were killed in an auto accident at Bennington, Vt.

### PARKER IN LAW FIRMS.

It is understood in legal circles that New York State Supreme Court Justice Richard W. Hatch is about to resign

from the bench to enter a law firm to be known as Parker, Beechan & Hatch, the other members of the firm being former Judge Alton B. Parker and William F. Sheehan.

### FIND A MOUSE OF MYSTERY.

**Wreckers Uncover Weird Passages in Tilden Home in New York.**

Subterranean passages leading from a secret staircase to stone-vaulted chambers beneath the old Tilden mansion in Gramercy Park, New York, have been brought to light by the contractors engaged in remodeling the structure for a home for the National Arts Club. Other peculiarities exist in the mansion, which must have been the conception of Samuel J. Tilden himself, and which have remained undiscovered until now, although the famous old dwelling has housed many tenants since Tilden's removal to Greystone in 1870, where he died in August 1883. There is a legend among the old-time residents of the neighborhood that Tilden, who roused a host of enemies by the part he took in the exposure of the Tweed ring, had a fair of secret assassination and built his house accordingly. It was found that the building had three stories instead of one, and that a tiny staircase led to a secret passage from the second floor. Entrance to it was gained by pressing a knob on a beautifully carved walnut panel. In the cellar a puzzling labyrinth of vaults and passages was found leading to a bricked tunnel, the walls of which are covered with gold, but which was otherwise perfectly dry. The tunnel, so far as it could be explored, led straight south from the mansion, but its terminus evidently had been closed for many years.

### EX-BANDIT A PROMOTER.

**As Deed of Repentance, Cole Younger Undertakes Interurban Project.**

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### JOHN MORSTROM, A CARPENTER, WAS KILLED BY A TRAIN AT CHANNELING.

**Fire in the Mill of the Mud Lake Lumber Company at Raber caused a total loss.**

The house of Jonas Brown of Hillsdale was entered during the absence of the family and \$400 in money taken, a portion of it being gold coin.

Charles Andrews was found guilty of manslaughter. Andrews last May shot John Rogos at a resort north of Calumet in a quarrel over a woman.

A find of valuable minerals on lands in which he is interested near Ripley has been made by Carl Peterson of that village. The mineral has been identified as molybdenum, comparatively rare substance.

Homer C. Milton, the discharged super-

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### OCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

**Horrible Accusations of Murder Made Against Woman at Frederic—Detroit Slayer Said to Have Confessed—Aged Romeo Resident Commits Suicide.**

Miss Naomi Aldrich of Frederic has been arrested and is in the county jail charged with the murder of her two little boys, aged 10 and 12 years. The theory is that the boys were murdered to obtain \$50 life insurance that was carried on the lives of each. Mrs. Aldrich, who is 23 years old, has been married twice. Her first husband, Bert Soule, was the father of the two children in connection with whose death she is under arrest. The children, it is alleged, were insured for \$50 each early in July. They were sick July 5 and one died July 8 and the second July 9. It is alleged that both showed symptoms of metallic poisoning during their illness. After the death of the little ones, Dr. O'Neill, the coroner, performed a post-mortem and sent the stomachs of the children to Ann Arbor and Lansing for analysis. It is alleged that the analysis revealed arsenic in each. George Aldrich, the woman's second husband, had not lived with her for a year and a half and she had supported herself by washing and housework. It is alleged that the woman showed no grief when the children died.

**Confesses to a Killing.**

Harry Johnson, who says his home is at Sherman, Texas, has confessed to Chief of Detectives McDonald in Detroit, saying that Harry Parker, who was arrested with Johnson, is in Cleveland, murderer of Dawnbreaker Joseph Mayer in his Monroe Avenue shop on July 28, while Johnson rifled the display windows of diamonds and jewelry.

JOSEPH MOYER.

Johnson, 23, was trying to get immunity. Johnson said in his final confession that the murder was committed by Parker with a hammer handle which had been "bent" at a Detroit blacksmith shop.

**Romeo Resident Takes Own Life.**

George G. Harting committed suicide by shooting himself through the right temple and then through the heart with a 22-caliber revolver in Romeo. He went into the layout of his barn in the rear of his residence and did the act. He had informed his family that he intended going to Oxford for the day. Not returning at night some anxiety was felt and a search was instituted all day the next day, the disappearance of the man having been kept secret by members of his family. The dead body was found by his son, Harry Gray, son-in-law of deceased Mr. Harting, from a fractured limb for some months past, which is thought to have made him despondent.

**JOSEPH MOYER.**

Johnson, 23, was killed while stringing telephone wires at Pine Lake. The wire he was handling struck the trolley wire of the Lansing and Pine Lake road. The young man received the full current. He was badly burned on his hands and other parts of

GAME WORTH THE CANDLE.  
There was never a rose without a thorn,  
Never a cake that we ate and had,  
The cow and ever a crumpled horn  
To tell the maiden all forlorn  
Until she was yet more smit.

The apples over the farmer's wall  
Were probably grafted from Eden's tree.  
But when we had eaten them, after all,  
Forsaking somewhere about nightfall,  
They commonly failed to agree.

And love, my Phyllida, love the rose,  
Love the apple that tempted Eve—  
Because of the thorn that about it grows,  
Because of the greenness that nothing shows,  
Apple and rose shall we leave?

No, my Phyllida, come what may,  
bleeding fingers or broken heart;  
Live and love for our little day,  
Tear off armor and cast away  
Shields against Cupid's darts!  
—Westminster Gasette.

## Pete's Bride.

ROSALIND stood laughing and chatting with an old schoolmate she had run across in the waiting room, while her husband was seeing about their luggage. Presently, a little old lady came in and sat down near them. Her small, faded face wore a slight flush, and every now and then a fleeting smile would break across it. The dress she wore was rusty but neat, and the occasional furtive glance she bestowed upon it was a bit apprehensive, though her eyes were sparkling with anticipation.

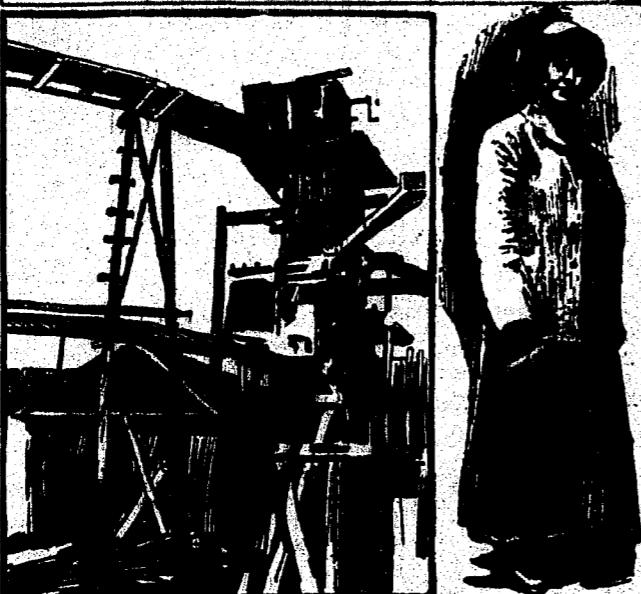
"Dear me, I—I believe I've lost it! She started and looked about her in a half-frightened way.

As her friend was just then boarding the train, Rosalind turned to the old lady with a quick smile. "Can I help you in any way?" she asked.

"I don't know," she said, flushing and trembling with sudden awkwardness. "If you've got one of those—time tables I think it is—"

"Certainly I have. White road?" The little woman flushed again, more deeply. "I can't tell you to

## WIFE OF FIGHTING CHARLIE MANAGED MINE WHILE HUSBAND WENT TO JAIL



The pluck and energy of the women of the great West who have gone down into the mines with their husbands and helped lay the foundations of fortunes which afterward enabled some of them to attain high social position in the East and hobnob with royalty abroad was never more strikingly illustrated than in the case of Mrs. Charles L. Geyman, wife of one of the independent mining operators of Butte, Mont., who donned male attire and took the entire management of the Yankee Boy mine while her husband served a sentence of forty days in jail for contempt of court, arising out of numerous mining controversies which have arisen there between the owners of adjoining claims.

When released Geyman again took control of his property, but found that during his absence it had been conducted with as much judgment as it had ever been before, and Mrs. Geyman has been so pleased with her success that she will probably take a greater interest than ever in the Yankee Boy.

Geyman, who had been prominent in mining and political affairs for some years, was sent to jail by order of a judge of the United States Court for contempt for mining in territory which his neighbors said was outside his claim, but which he believed and still believes was in his own property. The engineers for the other party to the dispute were able to convince the court that he was wrong and so Geyman got a term of forty days in jail and served the full time.

Meantime his mine, the Yankee Boy, was not idle a minute. The place of general manager, which otherwise would have been vacant during his imprisonment, was taken by his wife. And she ran things just as smoothly as her husband could have done, or as he had done.

Around the machinery of a mill and in the wet depths of a mine a woman's skirts are either not safe to wear or inconvenient to work in. So Mrs. Geyman put on overalls and a jumper and wore boots when she had anything to do about the mine or the mill. She can push a car or run an engine or do any of the other things that go with the profession of mining. It isn't absolutely necessary that she go with the profession of mining, but she took to doing them just to find out how they should be done, and when Mr. Geyman was around to look after things himself. During his absence she found her knowledge of things pertaining to mine and mill handy.

right. It's not likely Pete would love anybody that wasn't—well, good and sensible. But she's lived always in a city, with everything she wanted and all that, and—she checked herself abruptly. "What do you think?" she asked eagerly.

Rosalind laid one of her slim, daintily-gloved hands on the old lady's thin little arm. "I think," she said kindly, "that everything will be all right, if she's a real gentlewoman, and if she really loves her husband."

"I'm glad to hear you say that," the other remarked with a little burst of feeling, "for she can't help loving my boy, I know, and" this with a new shade of dignity slipping into her voice. "Pete wouldn't marry anybody but true lady." Two points of color glowed for an instant in her faded cheeks as she finished speaking. "Only," she commenced again, after a pause, "I'm not so sure she'd be exactly contented in a little country town with nothing livelier than sewing bees and things like that occasionally."

Rosalind laughed. "That ought to be just darling!" she exclaimed. "After a ceaseless round of cotillions and luncheons and bridge parties—and things," she added, half to herself.

"Do you think so, sure enough?"

"I do, indeed."

Rosalind, looking thoughtfully at the little old lady, saw her eyes widen at once, then contract and widen again, while the blood pulsed up to her withered cheeks.

"My boy!" She started up from her seat, tears glittering between her eyelids, and the next instant a stalwart form was holding the frail, shabby boy close to his breast and kissing away the tears of joy.

Rosalind sat still for one breathless second; then she got up, too, and stood beside them, an exhalant red spot burning in each cheek. Into her eyes had come a look of unutterable relief. Thank God, there had been no shrinking, no hesitation, no wavering!

"Am I not to come in for a tiny share?" she asked brightly, with the luminous smile that belonged to her.

The little old lady turned suddenly, all other expressions swallowed up in that of blank astonishment. "You, Rosalind!" she cried, a great gladness breaking over her face. "And here we've been talking for the longest time, and neither of us dreaming—"

Rosalind interrupted her with a little rippling laugh. "I knew it all along," she said. —Home Magazine.

The studies undertaken by Dr. O. F. Cook on the Guatemalan ant called the keleb, which the Department of Agriculture thinks of introducing into Texas to make war on the cotton-boll weevil, have brought out some interesting facts about these curious little creatures. They are not true ants any more than termites are. Their social system, Doctor Cook says, does not follow the "monarchical system of the ants and termites, but represents an entirely different system, more like that of the honey-bees, in that new colonies are founded by the subdivisions of the workers of older communities instead of by solitary queens." The kelebs have gone a step farther than the bees, for instead of depending upon a queen to lead the colony, "they take her by the jaw and carry her over to the new burrow in case she fails to go voluntarily." They appear to be able to withstand cold weather.

If you were raised a pet, the people like to get after you like town dogs get after one that strolls in from the country.

In the affairs of men the tide may be turned by a divorce judge.

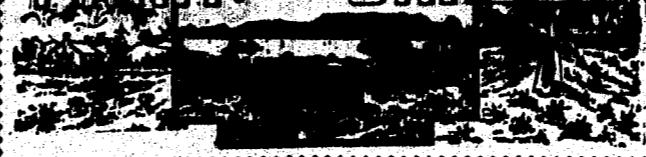
The Only Way.

"Well—I don't see why she should go and marry that old man for his money."

Belle—Why, how else could she get it?—Philadelphia Ledger.

The other did not speak at once. She smiled, but felt that, in some way, her smile was dull and awkward. Presently she said: "That's what's troubling me some. I reckon everything'll be all

## FARM AND GARDEN



If possible have a dust mulch in the orchard. Soil takes up too much moisture.

Place a good-sized piece of wire screen over the front of the coop to admit fresh air.

Wood ashes are good for trees, particularly peach trees. They have been known to give new life to an old peach orchard.

Some agricultural college men say never grow alfalfa with a cover crop, but a great many horny-handed farmers have found that to be the best way.

Some one several years ago discovered that 2,100 bees could be placed in a pint measure and that it takes 336 bees to weigh an ounce, 5,370 to the pound.

If you have on hand a considerable number of good growing young birds, it will be well to pay particular attention to housing them during the late summer and early fall months.

Every farmer should aim to grow something better than has been produced. By thorough cultivation, and the introductions of varieties which are new and superior is the only way this can be done.

Experiments lead Messrs. Harper and Peter of the Kentucky experiment station to believe that flinty kernels from the middle of the head should be selected from early maturing varieties for developing a high protein type of wheat.

Many tillers of large farms have had their noses in contact with the grindstone for many years, because they spread their capital and labor too thinly over a large area. Sell or rent a part of the land and see if it does not foot up better at the end of the year.

The United States Consul-General at Calcutta, in a recent report, writes as follows: "My attention has been called to the slow and wasteful harvesting in India. The threshing is done by hand, or by bullocks treading out the grain, and the winnowing is done by hand. Both processes are slow and wasteful. Threshing and winnowing machines adapted to this country, capable of being moved from place to place, as farms are small, would, I think, prove a great success. Some of our manufacturers of agricultural machines should send experts here to study the situation. If economy in harvesting were introduced much larger crops would be raised and saved. It would seem to be a simple thing for our manufacturers to take advantage of the conditions here and to reap a rich harvest for themselves."

In his report to the Department of Agriculture on The Forest Conditions of Northern New Hampshire, Alfred K. Chittenden gives the principal causes of forest fires, in the order of their importance, as follows: Railroads, carelessness in clearing land, fishermen and campers and malice. In view of the common practice in the rural districts of giving sportsmen credit for starting fires, it is refreshing, says Field and Stream, to quote the following paragraph relating to causes. Mr. Chittenden says: "Among the numerous causes of forest fires the getting beyond control of fires set for the purpose of clearing land occupies a prominent place. There are many persons among the farming community who do not appreciate the danger of burning brush in the neighborhood of woodlands during a dry time. Unfortunately the danger from this source is not due entirely to ignorance or simply to thoughtlessness. There are many persons who will not consult the safety of their neighbor's property in this matter, even if the danger has been clearly pointed out. The evil clearly calls for both educational and restrictive measures."

Figuring on Sugar Beets.

Reports received show further increases in beet sowings this season in the United States as compared with those of last year. In Colorado, Utah and Idaho, where the conditions are especially favorable at this time, some factories have reached the limit of their capacity and have been obliged to refuse further contracts. Certain factories in that section report 60 to 100 per cent increased acreage, while in other parts the area planted will be about the same as in the previous season, the present indications pointing to an average of 35 per cent increase in the sowings of the whole country.

Based upon the favorable average yield of 1904-5, a total production of 283,000 tons of sugar might be expected this year, but with conditions like those of 1903-4 the outturn would not exceed 245,000 tons of sugar. It must be borne in mind, however, that sowings in many sections are not yet completed and that final figures may make a different showing. The actual production of sugar last season (1904-5) was 200,722 tons.—Sugar Trade Journal.

Clover for Fertility.

Clover is not only highly nitrogenous, but it is rich in lime, a substance required by the hens for providing the shells of eggs, and which is in a more soluble form in the food than in the shape of oyster shells or other insoluble substances. It contains nearly thirty times as much lime as does corn in its proportion of flesh forming elements. One of the advantages as food for hens is that it is not only nutritious, but bulky, and aids in the digestion of the grain. It is valuable in supplying those substances which are lacking in grain, and as it is plentiful on all farms and requires but a few

moments for its preparation, there is nothing to prevent its use. By allowing a ration of scalded clover to the hens after green food is gone they will keep in better laying condition and the production of eggs will be increased.

Keeping the Soil Rich.

Mr. Wright, dairy commissioner of Iowa, says, "In Iowa one of the laws of the land is that we must grow corn and grass. Another is that we must feed these crops to hogs and cattle. If we don't do the first we cannot do the second. If we don't do the second in a few years we will not be able to do the first." That is the law of the land, or of nature itself, nearly all sections, or rather it might be stated a little differently. If we do not return to the soil some of the fertility taken from it, it will cease to produce profitable crops. Even the much boasted soil of the Western prairies is not a mine of inexhaustible fertility as we used to hear it called. The market gardeners of Massachusetts and many others grow neither corn nor grass, and feed neither cattle nor hogs, but they realize that they cannot long continue to harvest good crops unless they procure from some source the elements that promote plant growth, and return them to the soil. Farmers of Iowa are fortunate in that their cattle and hogs when sold do not carry away fertility from the farm as do grains, hay and roots.

Woman in Farm Work.

Many agricultural papers are advocating the plan of asking the women members of their families to assist in the lighter part of outdoor farm work, a subject which had better be left alone. Any farmer who needs the help of his wife and daughter in the field would better be out of the business. Where is the farmer's wife who has so much leisure on her hands that she can assist in the farm work properly?

If there are such women, turn the poultry over to them and see them make money. Farmers who are advocating this outdoor work for women would better look more closely into the situation, when they will see that what most farmer's wives need is help in the woman's work of the farm—in the kitchen, in the dairy and in the hundred and one things they do to do, especially if there are small children in the family. Most men are liberal enough about hiring help for the farm work, but mighty stingy when it comes to hiring help to assist the over-worked wife.—Indianapolis News.

A Money-Breeding Hen.

One of Prof. Lowell's hens at the Maine station laid 251 eggs last year. He has a number of hens with records of upwards of two hundred eggs in a year. Such records ought to be convincing to the doubting ones. It is difficult to say where the limit of possibility lies in careful, systematic breeding; certain it is that the limit has not yet been reached. Such results are not, of course, of common occurrence, but are the product of a carefully planned system of breeding of several consecutive years, together with the very best of intelligent care and feeding of the fowls. But after all, records like these serve a purpose and should encourage every practical poultry keeper to take extra pains in the breeding, feeding and care of his hens. It is needless to say that Mr. Lowell accomplished this result with trap nests by keeping individual egg records and pedigrees of each hen and the chickens he raised from them. There is a pretty big gap between the hen that lays from seventy-five to eighty eggs in a year and those that lay two hundred. Yet on many farms the flocks will not average over eighty eggs per year per hen. If they pay—and they do—what a handsome profit must there be in a flock of hens that produce for their owner twice that number of eggs in a year, and a flock of hens that will lay one hundred and fifty or sixty eggs per fowl per year is not out of the reach of any man or woman who will get the right kind of stock and give them the right kind of care.

Care of Alfalfa.

So new is the alfalfa crop to most farmers that too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of cutting the crop at the proper time. This subject was touched upon in this department recently, but demands attention again.

One of the best authorities on alfalfa raising says the late cutting of the first crop injures the plant more than at any other time, and we have found it profitable to cut alfalfa the first time as soon as one-tenth is in bloom, even though the weather was bad and we knew the crop would spoil in curing. The increased yields from succeeding cuttings over that cut late much more than makes up for the loss of the first crop.

Alfalfa growers who are trying the crop for the first time should bear the above statement in mind, for, as stated, it is not only the injury to the second and succeeding crops or cutting that should be avoided, but there is danger of such utter ruin to the plant itself that the field has to be plowed under and reseeded. One can better afford to sacrifice the first cutting than to run the risk of losing the entire setting. In the matter of curing alfalfa hay, bear in mind that the cut hay must be protected from the rain, for once wet well after cutting there is no care or treatment that will restore its feeding value. Large owners of alfalfa have not hesitated to have small caps made so that the small cocks of alfalfa may be protected in case of need; they find it pays. If the two points in raising alfalfa have been given the most attention, one will have little trouble in harvesting the crop.

An Inslination.

"Do you believe that man is made of dust, Mrs. Hatcher?" asked the frivolous boarder.

"Not all of them, Mr. Slowpay," replied the landlady. "Dust settles promptly."

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR AUGUST 27, 1903.

Jerusalem in the Dungeon.—Jer. 38: 1-13.

Golden Text.—Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven—Matt. 5:10.

As we saw in our last lesson Jeremiah prophesied that Jehoiakim should have no successor upon the throne. The prophecy was practically fulfilled, for though his son Jehoiachin reigned for a few months it was merely on sufferance of the conqueror. He was nothing more than a tributary prince. As for the Zedekiah, of our lesson he was probably the brother of Jehoiakim and uncle therefore to Jehoiachin. (See 2 Kings 24:17 and 2 Chron. 30:9, 10.) He was also a subject king. Even his name was changed as a sign of his servitude to his Babylonian conqueror, Nebuchadnezzar.

Zedekiah, who must have satisfied Nebuchadnezzar's officers that he would be a quiet vassal prince, did not act the part. The Babylonian forces being withdrawn temporarily on account of the advance of an Egyptian army, he returned to the old plotting and scheming, and fatuously opposed his poor might to that of the great king of Babylon, trusting that the Egyptians would help him.

Of course the Babylonian king would not tolerate such a revolt and sent an army to retake Jerusalem. This time the besieged were obstinate, knowing that they could expect want, misery after the shifty way in which they had acted. The siege took the better part of two years, and before it was over the inhabitants had suffered horribly from disease and famine. Jerusalem was an immensely strong city because of its position and its fortifications. Even the Babylonians had hard work capturing it. When there was no occasion for haste it was cheaper to starve out the garrison of a city than to make desperate attacks against its high walls. Indeed, with the war contrivances in use by the Babylonians, it was practically impossible to take such a walled city by storming it. Even the Romans with all their improvements in war methods and engines often found these comparatively weak when pitted against good fortifications.

Notes.

Verses 1-4.—Jeremiah had already been put in prison by the princes, as we see by the preceding chapter. The "king" evidently was very much of a figurehead, or at all events was vacillating in character, and therefore weak. It was a time of factious and of disruption of all stable government. The princes, which term probably stands for all those men who had attained positions of some authority in the kingdom, could put Jeremiah in prison without the king's consent. When the king went so far as to lessen the rigor of his imprisonment these princes complained. They came before the king and asked that Jeremiah might be put to death. The prophet had very likely continued to call upon the people to surrender, even from his prison, and it was thought that the only way to destroy his influence upon the garrison was to put him to death.

The position of the princes was quite correct from a military point of view. The city was being prepared for a siege, if it was not actually undergoing a siege. Under such circumstances martial law would prevail, and it would rightly be considered traitors for anyone to keep openly advising the people to surrender when the authorities had decided to hold out.

From a military point of view, therefore, the princes were right in demanding that Jeremiah should be silenced even by putting him to death. But they should have changed their course of action instead; for they had good reason for believing that Jeremiah was a true prophet of God and they should have known that it was folly to set defiance to the will of God as expressed through His prophet.

If the Jewish people had kept their honesty, purity and belief in the one true God, they would have had something worth while to fight for, and God would have helped them. As it was, they had "no cause" to bring before God, and there was no reason why He should deliver them from the cataclysm.

Jeremiah realized all that, and God taught him that the Jews should surrender. The princes would not listen to him; the people would not heed him. It is one of the ailments of a nation that has fallen into evil ways that it cannot distinguish the voice of God speaking through His

## Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

### Hopeless Status of Enlisted Man In The American Navy.

Notwithstanding that he is described as a member from the United States of the fourteenth peace congress Frederic Griffith writes from Paris to the New York Sun to tell the greatest need of the American navy. This need he defines as such a revolutionary change in present methods as will give the enlisted man a chance; a readjustment of the system to "meet the wants of the common American principles of present day progress." Mr. Griffith says:

Young men throughout the country will learn ere long that in spite of the blandishments of the department as manifested by the circus poster method in recruiting for the navy, enlistment does not commend itself to ambitious fellows willing to begin low, but who demand the right of freedom to mount to any height in the service to which they have the natural and acquired ability to attain.

Mr. Griffith further insists that to run a railroad requires technical skill and organizing ability not inferior to that required in the command of a battleship and still so far is the conduct of American railroads not confined to the graduates of an academy for railroad presidents and managers that there is no such academy in the entire country. He says that the removal of the gulf now fixed between the commissioned man and the man willing to work in the navy would be the very best thing in the world for present commissioned man himself and would, besides, open to young men throughout the country a desirable profession now shut to self-respecting young men, and he takes advantage of the prominent place now occupied by John Paul Jones in the public mind to point out that that great hero learned between decks how to fight a ship.

Mr. Griffith, peace delegate as he is, calls attention to a condition that would be of tremendous importance in case of war. The naval horsefeathers go on calling for more money to build new ships when they haven't men enough to man properly those they now have. The rate of enlistment is alarmingly slow and the percentage of desertions ominously high and both are certain to continue so until the country rises up and insists on a reform in the navy. The friend who advises a bright young man to enlist in the navy is taking a course calculated to blight his whole future prospects; the friend who advises a bright young man already in the navy to desert may be advising a course that will make his future life a success.

The present system is unjustifiable un-American and actually degrading to the young men of the United States, the way to attain in our great navy is to stop building ships and strangle the bureaucracy in the interest of a larger and better naval personnel. Battleship at \$4000,000 per battleship are tremendously expensive. A law which would force the distribution of commissions among a large number of deserving enlisted men each year would go further toward insuring that "strong" navy so urgently demanded in certain quarters than a 10-year program of naval construction, and would cost only the value of congress time in passing it and congress has to be paid anyway.

### Intemperance.

John D. says: "No man can succeed in business who uses strong drink, and no person has a place in better society who falls into its power."

This opinion of the richest man in the world on the liquor habit is interesting and not without instruction. But it might be suggested that intemperance in the use of liquor is only one of the many forms that intemperance takes. The other forms of the evil may not be so visibly and immediately destroying, but they are harmful to the individual and the race and in time as ruinous to health and happiness. Intemperate eating probably destroys as many happy homes as the liquor habit, and produces even a greater number of deaths. And then the intemperate accumulation and hoarding of money is worthy of consideration. This form of vice may not smash the furniture, but it hardens the soul and makes life harder for others, and does as much harm as the other. Indeed, when it comes to walking down a dark alley at dead of night, most of us would feel safer meeting a man full of liquor or food than one full of an insatiate desire to get his fingers on more money.

Much depends upon what success in business means, and what one's notion of better society may be. If the society that John D. travels in is the better society, there are many honest people who will stay out from choice. If success in business means to accumulate many millions of dollars and at the same time attract the contempt and hatred of all humanity, then the world is full of men who are not hankering for success. And it is the same with intemperance. The world will look with charity upon some forms of it, but the Rockefeller king has few apologists. —Grand Rapids Herald.

## The Grange Picnic And Grayling Day.

Successful in every way, is the only phrase that conveys any adequate idea of the big Grange picnic and Grayling day at Portage Lake, last Thursday.

It was a success in the way of a crowd, and many who attended estimate the number present as high as 1,500 people, which, considering the short notice and the hurried character of the preparations, makes a pretty fair showing for a sparsely settled county.

It was a success in the way of weather, for had the day been made to order it could not have been finer for an out-door gathering. The lake was in perfect condition for the aquatic sports and boating.

It was a success in the way of location, for no more charming chunk of out-of-doors can be found in all northern Michigan than the pleasantly shaded shores of the beautiful lake.

It was a success, too, in the spirit and heartiness with which all entered into the pleasures of the day, and the perfect order, the entire lack of rowdiness or drunkenness; the general good feeling and friendliness manifest on every hand were matters noticed and commented on by all.

But the greatest success of the day and that on which Crawford County Grange and the promoters of the gathering have most occasion to congratulate themselves, was the splendid displays of farm products brought in for exhibition from every section of the county.

The committee had offered liberal prizes on farm products, believing that it was possible that a good collection could be made but it is only fair to say that the results far exceeded their anticipations in the respect.

A pavilion had been erected covering a space some twenty feet square and surrounded by wide tables. It was remarked the day before the gathering that half the space would be more than enough, as every inch of available space was covered and there was overflow sufficient to cover as much more. In fact, the only regret is that the exhibits could not have been properly arranged to give fair impression of how fine they really were.

The prizes were as follows:

First prize, \$10.00, for the best and largest collection of farm products grown in the county, to Hugo Schreiber, Jr.

Second prize, \$7.70, to Feldthauer Brothers.

Third prize, \$5.00, to John C. Failing.

Fourth prize, \$2.50, to C. W. Manning.

Special prize, \$8.00, for finest collection of fruits, was awarded to Hubbard Head.

The committee awarding the prizes consisted of Messrs. Johnson, Bates and Collen, and was selected by ballot on the grounds. The exhibits were numbered, no name being placed upon them. It is believed the awards were fairly made in every respect, and while every exhibit on the tables was worthy a prize, the committee of course precluded this.

The "home made" speech making of the day proved an interesting feature. Messrs. Ostrander, Palmer, Alexander, Head, Merrill, Peters and others made brief five-minute talks covering various county topics and the program wound up with one of Shoppenagon's characteristic performances consisting of a speech, a war-dance and a song.

The Fishing Contest proved interesting, but a good many were of the opinion that any body could catch fish if there was a boy behind the screen to put the fish on the hook. However it made lots of fun.

The game of water base ball was a great novelty and held the crowd about shore full of interest during its progress. A mistake was made in putting the raft that served as bases a little too far out on the water.

The greased pole contest created lots of merriment as usual.

The play "Mazie, the Romp," put on by the Grayling Dramatic Company was enthusiastically greeted by an audience of about 300 that not only the good work of the players but the novelty of the al fresco theater. It was one of the successes of the day.

The Dancing Pavilion was fairly well patronized, and especially so in the evening, and the splendid floor, almost overhanging the water of the lake, and completely embowered amid the trees, was one of the pleasant memories of the day.

Of course the enlivening and inspiring music of the "Best Band in Northern Michigan" added much to the occasion.

Every small boat on the lake was called into requisition to meet the demand for boat riding, and when it came to arranging the boat racing it was found necessary to abandon them on account of lack of boats.

By far the most popular diversion of the day was the steamboat and sail boat trips. Messrs. M. Hanson and Dr. Inley sailed the "Jessie" and Mr. Espern Hanson contributed more pleasure to the crowd as captain of the Hanson steamer than any one man. The boat was crowded to its full capacity for every trip.

All in all the Grange Picnic and Grayling day was something long to be remembered among the pleasure days of the people of Crawford county.

The purpose lying back of it—aside from that of a day of mere recreation—that of better acquaintance and closer fellowship, among the people of the county, seems to have been fully realized.

It was a BIG SUCCESS.

**READING NOTICE.**  
"Maine's Hundred Harbors" or "All Among the Light Houses" is the title of an exceedingly handsome brochure recently issued by the Maine Central Railroad, for copy of which we are under obligations to Mr. F. E. Boothby, General Passenger Agent, of Portland. The work is an illustrated description of the numerous attractive resorts along the Maine coast reached by the Maine Central Line, and the publication is certainly worth consulting before one starts out on his summer vacation. The attractions of the Maine coast are described as "Paradise with a thousand doors," while the beautiful harbors are spoken of as "Stars of the Sea," but these numerous alluring resorts would lose their charms could they not easily be reached by rail from almost any point via the Maine Central Railroad and at comparatively little expense. It is the accessibility of the Maine Coast by a well managed railway that makes it such a favorite resort for people in all parts of the Middle West.

**A Touching Story.**  
I am saving from death, of the baby girl of Geo. A. Eyer, Cumberland, Md. He writes: "At the age of eleven months, our little girl was in declining health, with serious Throat Trouble, and two physicians gave her up. We were almost in despair, when we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. The first bottle she was cured, and is now in perfect health." Never fails to relieve and cure a cough or cold. At Fournier's drug store; 50c and \$1.00 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

**Take Notice.**  
I am plating my farm and have for sale there fine building lots, in the most desirable location in the village. Come and see me! A. E. NEWMAN.

**Order of Publication.**  
State of Michigan, Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, Mary V. McMillan, Complainant, vs. Royal E. McMillan, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said County, on the twelfth day of July A. D. 1905. In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Royal E. McMillan, is a resident of this state, but his whereabouts are unknown, therefore on motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Royal E. McMillan, cause his appearance to be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

**NELSON SHARPE,** Circuit Judge.  
O. PALMER, Solicitor for Complainant.

South Branch—Jos. Scott, George Gregory, George Hickey, C. E. Kellogg, Chas. A. Cook.

Beaver Creek—L. B. Merrill, Ray Skingley, Wm. Hatch, Henry Ashenfelter.

Maple Forest—W. C. Johnston, Jas. Simms, Edgar Wilkinson, William S. Chalker, B. F. Sherman.

Grayling—Henry Nolan, Carl Wilson, Olaf Sorenson, Julius L. Larson, John Stephen.

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## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

### Local and Neighborhood News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year. In Advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

#### Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

Fifty-seven pieces Dinner Set \$6.98, at J. W. Sorenson's.

For fresh butter and eggs, call at Metcalf's Market.

Subscribe and pay for the AVANCER. Only \$1.00 a year.

Fifty-seven pieces Dinner Set, \$6.98 at J. W. Sorenson's.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

H. A. Blakley the graduate and expert optician at Fournier's drug store.

Free consultation and examination by H. A. Blakley, optician at Fournier's.

Mrs. Mande Malafant is home from Cheboygan for a visit, at grandpa Robinson's.

O. B. Shook and wife went to Saginaw last Monday for a rest and visit with their old friends.

Special rates are given by the M. C. R. on Labor Day. For particulars see L. Herrick, Local Agent.

Aug. 23, the Y. P. S. C. E. will give a supper in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. 15 cents pays the bill.

FOR SALE—Good healthy pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old. Leave your orders at the Central Market, for any number. Prices right.

Fournier's Drugstore is being entirely refurbished with side case and counters, making it an up-to-date and inviting saleroom.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Evans, who have been the guests of their sister, Mrs. W. M. Woodworth, this summer, returned to their home in New York yesterday.

Miss Williams has gone to her old Tekonsha home for a few days, and from there will visit the eastern cities to select her millinery stock for the fall trade.

The "Pioneer Store" of Salling Hanson and Co., is now rejuvenated by new side cases and glass counters as to be hardly recognized. There are few stores in the state better equipped.

E. Davis and Jas. Ball with their wives took their vacation last week, fishing on the North Branch. Their car is sidetracked at Lovell, and they seemed to be enjoying life and fish.

Telegrapher Harry Johnson was home over Sunday. He has just been sent over the L. S. line to Buffalo to learn the double order system, which we understand is to be the standard of all lines.

FOR SALE—Sixteen acres of land on the southside of the river, between Barnes' and Brink's Addition to Grayling. All fenced; not platted. Very desirable for building lots. Call on or address S. Sickler.

Do not imagine that L. T. Wright is dangerously ill on account of his woe-begone expression. Mrs. Wright has been visiting her sister in Pennsylvania for the past three weeks, and will probably be gone for a month longer.

Geo. Stow of Big Rapids, Lester John Heesler of Tecumseh, and Chas. A. Canfield of Bay City, W. S. were guests of Fred Michelson, last Friday evening. Charlie remained over Sunday, shaking hands with old friends.

Salling, Hanson and Co., have spread a carload of crushed stone in front of their Store and office, for an experiment. It is expected that this will make a solid and smooth road, and so, that the village will use the same for the improvement of our streets.

The Ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church will give a Fair Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14th and 15th, at W. R. C. Hall. Supper will be served Thursday evening at 25c, and 15c for children; also Ice Cream and Cake both days. A "fishpond" will be erected for the amusement of the children. Everybody cordially invited.

Highway Commissioner Charles Robinson was doing some surveying through the brush at Portage Lake Monday morning, carrying an ax on his shoulder, when he caught his foot in some way and fell. The ax cut a severe gash over the ear, severing an artery which let out enough blood to make him look sick before it was checked.

A flying trip to Lovells last week, gave us a chance to look over the town. The mill of T. E. Douglas & Co. was running, and as busy a place as one would wish to see, as it put out lumber, lath, staves and shingles, of which there is a fine stock in the yard. At Douglas' store, we found Ray Owen behind the counter distributing goods like a veteran. A large general stock is carried, and they have a fine trade from that part of the country which is forging to the front as an agricultural section.

## Coming!

### Cherokee Indian Ball Club

—vs.—

### Grayling Ball Club.

Olson & Figg's big sensational novelty of the season, the famous Cherokee Indian Ball Club traveling in their own \$10,000 pullman car will be here next Monday and play two games (afternoon and evening) against our club. They carry a canvas fence 1,200 feet long and 10 feet high, also a portable grand stand with seating capacity of 2,000. The grand stand is built along the lines of safety as well as comfort as there is a net protection extending the entire length of the stand, thereby eliminating all danger from fly balls. Mothers may bring children with a feeling of perfect safety.

#### Coroner's Inquest.

An analysis of the viscera taken from the body of Dorman Aldridge showing a quantity of arsenic therein and the attending physician reporting that the symptoms were alike in the two boys, complaint was made to Coroner O'Neil who, after examination issued an order for the disinterment of the younger boy, Earle, and summoned the following Coroner's Jury: H. H. Stalker, Chas. Craver, Norman Fisher, Frank Brady, Elmer Batterson and John H. Haggerty, all of Frederic. Dr. S. N. Insole of Grayling was summoned to make a post mortem examination. Viscera from the body was sent to Prof. F. S. Kedzie of the Agriculture College for analysis, who found quantities of arsenic.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict: "That the said Earle Aldridge came to his death by arsenic poisoning administered to him by some person or persons unknown, on the 8th day of July A. D. 1905 and the circumstances indicate to us that Mrs. Naomi Aldridge had some knowledge of said poison being administered.

#### Word and Works Magazine.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the noted weather forecaster of St. Louis, Mo., has for eighteen years past edited a monthly journal of national reputation, Word and Works. We have received Word and Works at this office and can testify to its value as a family monthly. Prof. Hicks has just decided to change his family monthly to magazine form and with the October number the monthly will be a beautiful magazine profusely illustrated with half tone engravings. One of the early fall numbers of this magazine will contain Prof. Hicks' weather forecasts for the first six months of 1906. The January, 1906, number will contain the weather forecasts for the second six months of 1906. These two numbers of the magazine will take the place of the place of the Hicks' Almanac, which will be discontinued. The matter that has here to be published in the Hicks' Almanac each year will now be found in the magazine and much more. The price of the WORD AND WORKS MAGAZINE is 10 cents per copy or \$1.00 per year. Send 10 cents for a copy of the October number, which gives you full particulars of how the Hicks' weather forecasts for a year in advance will now be given to the public. WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING CO., 2201 Locust St. St. Louis, Mo.

The long distance telephone office is moved from the express office to Mc. Milian's restaurant.

William G. Woodfield went to Mt. Clemens Tuesday to see if he could get rid of the rheumatic troubles with which he has suffered of late.

H. Joseph is not satisfied with a trout less than 18 inches in length and this week brought in a pair of rainbows almost 20 inches.

Mr. Warren Frances and family of Mason are visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bates and also his sister Mrs. H. A. Pond and other relatives.

It is announced that a deal has been closed between the Michigan Central and the executors of the Ward estate, whereby the M. C. acquires ownership of the Detroit & Charlevoix railroad. The Ward estate gave the M. C. an option on the property sometime ago, which has recently been accepted and details of transfer are now being arranged. This means the extension of the D. & C. to Charlevoix at once—Cheboygan News.

Champion Fish Story. While fishing for bass in the Rifle river, below the Omer dam last Sunday Cris Gorie hooked a pickerel weighing twenty-one pounds and five ounces. It girted 17½ inches and was 39½ inches in length. It took two hours before he succeeded in landing him, and what makes the performance more remarkable was that a light steel rod and No. 20 silk trout line and a No. 4 trout was used.—West Branch Herald.

Don't throw potato parings into the garbage box but into the stove, and thereby save yourself the annoyance of having to call the fire department to put out a chimney fire. The burning of potato parings prevents the gathering of soot. A man who is keeping up a strong coal fire in his kitchen range every day during the winter says you can never find a trace of soot on the lids, the bottoms of kettles or any other part of the stove, as potato parings are burned daily.

Call at the store of

## CONNINE & CO.

—For—

Palacine Oil,  
Royal Tiger Extracts,  
Coffees and Canned Goods,  
Sleepy Eye Flour,  
Kruce's D Crackers,  
Feed and Hay,  
Salt and Smoked Meats,  
Tobacco and Cigars,  
Butter, Eggs, Lard,  
Vegetable, Fruit in season  
Good goods and right  
prices.

Open from 6 a. m. to 7.30 p. m.

## New Music.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

## Central Drug Store.

### Notice for Sealed Bids.

The plans and specifications for the proposed addition to our school building are now ready, and sealed bids for the erection of same will be received by the Board of Education until Sept. 1, inclusive. Plans and specifications are in the hand of W. F. Benkelman. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. F. BENKELMAN,  
Director.

### Special Rates.

For the Soldier's and Sailor's Reunion to be held at Grayling, September 19 and 20, the Michigan Central Railroad will sell round trip tickets from all points between Bay City and Mackinaw on those dates, with return limit the 21, for one and one third fare.

### Special Excursion.

Sunday, August 27, the Michigan Central will run a special Excursion train to Mackinaw City and return. Fare from Grayling \$1.35, with 50c additional to the Island.

### Farmers' Picnic.

Notice is hereby given that the Crawford County Farmer's Association will hold their Annual Picnic at the old grounds, 2 miles northwest of Cheney on Thursday, August 31. Everybody is respectfully requested to come and help us having a good time. Don't leave your dinner at home.

A. W. PARKER,  
Secretary.

### Farmers' Take Notice.

Farmers having grain to thresh this season, will please drop us a postal card, and their job will receive very prompt attention and first class work. We have a new outfit. Give us a trial.

FELDHAUSER BROS.,  
Frederic, Mich.

### Estrays.

A number of Herford Steers, white faces, one year old past, strayed from my herd in the south part of the country, before my fences were completed. Any person, having knowledge of them, who will put them in enclosure and notify me at Roscommon, P. O. will be paid for their trouble and expense.

O. F. BARNES.

The meeting to be held at Grand Rapids Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 29-30, for the purpose of organizing a state forestry association, is an effort which if successful in the practical purposes it has in mind will be of far reaching value to Michigan. There are some problems directly confronting the larger and better work which the projectors of this association have in mind that can only be solved through state-wide co-operation and assistance. Michigan's forests have been sources of enormous wealth to our state and some of this great value can be renewed and retained through the timely and well directed work of such an organization as may be formed at Grand Rapids week after next.

A decision just rendered by Judge West of the Lansing circuit has interest for supervisors in other counties. The board in this county had refused to audit the claim of a physician for attending typhoid fever patients, on the ground that typhoid is not a dangerous communicable disease, in the judgment of the board, and the physician was not therefore entitled to claim under the state law providing for such cases. The court decides that while the law gives the board discretion as to the reasonableness of the bills for such services, the question of what is a dangerous communicable disease is committed to the state board of health, and is beyond the jurisdiction of boards of supervisors to determine. The board of health having classed typhoid fever as such a disease, the supervisors are commanded to audit the bill.—West Branch Herald.

Champion Fish Story. While fishing for bass in the Rifle river, below the Omer dam last Sunday Cris Gorie hooked a pickerel weighing twenty-one pounds and five ounces. It girted 17½ inches and was 39½ inches in length. It took two hours before he succeeded in landing him, and what makes the performance more remarkable was that a light steel rod and No. 20 silk trout line and a No. 4 trout was used.—West Branch Herald.

Don't throw potato parings into the

## A Few "Ifs."

If you come our way, we will send overflowing values your way.

If you leave a dollar with us, it is merely exchanging a dollar in money for its equivalent in groceries.

What we send you will be as sound and genuine as the money.

If you are a careful spender, this store will appeal to you on the score of economy.

If you like to secure goods which aren't afraid of the closest scrutiny. This is a good place to come, we can please you and we can fill your order.

We have just received a large supply of Butter and Eggs, fresh from the farmers. Glad to see you.

Respectfully Yours

## H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

JULY

## CLEARING SALE!

This great trice yearly bargain event enjoys the steadily increasing appreciation of our buying public. Every line of spring and summer goods in the store marked down to sell quickly. The following price list is literally correct. We guarantee that in every case the reductions noted are bona-fide. This you can prove to your Satisfaction by personal investigation.

### Shirt Waists.

50 cents value, at 38 cents.

\$1.00 value, at 75 cents.

\$1.50 value, at 1.19.

\$2.00 value at 1.69.

\$2.50 Brilliantine Waists, at 1.98.

\$3.00 Brilliantine Waists, at 2.48.

### Dress and Walking Skirts.

We are selling every Skirt in the store at one quarter off. This includes all the new styles in Panama and Brilliantine.

### Children's Wash Dresses.

50 cents Wash Percale Dresses at 38 cents.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Dresses, at 89 cents.

\$2.00 Dresses, at 1.50.

### Oxfords.

\$1.50 Black and Tan Oxfords, at \$1.19.

\$2.00 Black and Tan Oxfords, at 1.50.

\$2.50 Tan Oxfords, at 1.95.

\$3.00 Tan Oxfords, at 2.48.

Men's and Children's Oxfords at equally reduced prices.

Prices on all foot wear reduced, except W. D. Douglas.

All Summer Underwear sold at Cost.

### Straw Hats.

50 cent Straw Hats, at 35 cents.

75 cents Straw Hats, at 48 cents.

\$1.50 Straw Hats, at \$1.00.

\$2.00 Straw Hats, at \$1.50.

Remember, we will give one Standard Talking Machine free to every customer whose Cash Purchases amounts to \$20.00 or more.

## Grayling Mercantile Co.

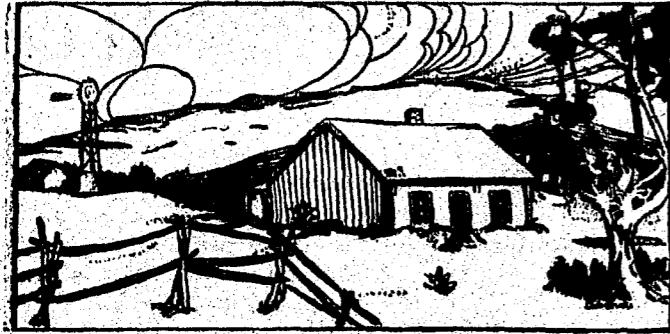
The People's Store.

## Mid-Summer

## CLEARING SALE!

### Farmers' Take Notice.</

# GIRL HOMESTEADERS WONT MARRY



About 125 lonely maidens on claims of the Homestead land lottery in South Dakota scorn matrimony. What is more, they are giving hundreds of suitors the mitten each week. There may be no giving and taking marriage in heaven, they admit, but they insist that marriages should be made there. Stoutly they stand out for love and romance and frown upon the marriage of convenience.

Well it is that they do so, otherwise they would have been snapp'd up long ago by men too lazy to work for a living, incompetent or mere fortune hunters. For each one of these adventurous young women is the owner, in her own right, of many acres of good farm land.

From Bonesteel, S. D., which is the town nearest the Rosedale claims, comes the news that the community is in the throes of palpitating, trembling excitement. The single men are looking religiously neat and clean. Since the arrival of the fair farmers they have lost their taste for drink and shooting things up. They have become orderly citizens, and the authorities are parting themselves on the back every time they think of land lottery and the fine crop of young women it brought.

Apart from the young men of Bonesteel there are hundreds of other men who would like to make a good impression on some of the women. Every evening the one and only train which arrives daily at Bonesteel brings a large bundle of mail for United States Land Commissioner J. D. Keller. About 10 per cent of the letters pertain to legitimate business; the rest of the letters are from men who, having heard that there are a number of women who desire husbands, are offering themselves as candidates in the matrimonial market. This has happened because the change has been caused by the influx of these women.

It has been cynically declared that matrimony is to a large extent a matter of money. Anyone looking over a portion of the letters would soon come to the conclusion that the marital state is indeed to be considered only from a financial standpoint.

From the southern borders of New Mexico to the Canadian line, from New York to San Francisco, in half a dozen different languages and in a thousand different styles of spelling, these letters are coming. All of them show very plainly that the writers want to correspond with none except those who own farms.

Most of the letters are misspelled,

## CONSUL GENERAL J. K. GOWDY, WHO IS SOON TO RETIRE.

John Kennedy Gowdy, consul general at Paris, who is soon to retire from that position, and who has been given a banquet by the American Board of Trade at Paris, served with distinction in the civil war, and since that time has been conspicuous in Indiana politics. He was born at Indianapolis, Ind., and was educated in the



JOHN KENNEDY GOWDY.  
Public schools. He was sheriff of Rush County from 1871 to 1875, later filled the office of auditor and was chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1891 to 1897. In the latter year Mr. Gowdy was appointed to the position he now holds, and has proved himself to be an efficient and capable official. He is 62 years of age.

## DEADLY PINE CONE BOMB.

Marvellously ingenious mechanism made by Barcelona Anarchists.

The small ball of metal in the shape of a pine cone picked up by M. Chavigny in Paris a few minutes after the attempt against Alphonse XIII and

the King.

It is not a little astonishing to find what a number of seaweeds are really edible and nourishing. Perhaps the best known example in this country is laver, which is a kind of seaweed made from a weed, an alga. The laver made on the Devonshire coast and to be found in some London shops is excellent.—The Lancet.

Ever notice that it seems to be a sacred tradition to paint every little church and school house in the country white?

But the more a man talks about the financial situation the less money he usually has.

A carpet of Bermuda grass covers

written in pencil and poorly composed. But now and again there comes one which shows that the writer has at least a good education. One or two send references, and one in particular names the Governor of Virginia as his sponsor. Some have money—or say they have—but the greater part of them just modestly declare themselves to be poor, hard-working, honest young men, who have been unable to find a suitable helping in their own community and desire a wife and a start in life at the same time.

One man, a resident of Arkansas, writes that he wants a wife from the lucky number, not from any mercenary motive, but "becos the Arkansaw galls ain't worth shucks." He then goes on to devote a paragraph or two on the peculiarities of the girls in that State, and advises Mr. Keller not to marry a girl from Arkansas.

"I HAVE HEARD that YOU have sum girls you want 100 get married so I too I would like too too to tell you that I will have her. I'm 35 (thirty-five) years old and a hard worker. Please write quick."

The girls themselves seemed to be taking all this as a matter of course. They seemed to be properly impressed with the fact that a good farm in their own right considerably enhances their charms.

With their coming the old regime in Bonesteel has been completely eliminated. What was a typical, old-time frontier town—lawless, fearing neither the Almighty nor the marshal—is now changed to a law-abiding, rather gay community. And the change has been caused by the influx of these women.

Many of the men who drew claims are single, but they are practically out of the matrimonial market, so far as these women are concerned. The law provides that should any of the women drawing claims marry any of the men who have claims only one of the two can retain a claim. With the prospect of losing their claims before them, those who are so much sought after elsewhere are merely women, the same as thousands of others, to these men. Besides, it is hard to find one of these men who has not a photograph of the one and only girl hanging up somewhere in the little frame shack.

great collector of relics, he evidently thought it was a piece of grille work torn off by the explosion that had just happened, and put it carefully in his vest pocket.

M. Chavigny went to call on a friend in a tavern situated on one of the boulevards. He told his friend about the explosion and exhibited the piece of metal he had picked up and so carefully thrust into his pocket. The head of a bolt covering the lower aperture of the pine cone drew the friend's attention, and they started to unscrew this bolt. An end of waxed thread, holding in place a glass tube, was found buried in "inch" on a

Then M. Chavigny realized that this ball of metal was not the result of the explosion, but a bomb itself.

With the greatest of precautions the head of the screw was replaced and ten minutes later M. Chavigny placed the pine cone on the desk of M. Pechard, the police commissioner of the Gaillon quarters, who immediately informed M. Girard, director of the municipal laboratory.

M. Girard unscrewed the bolt, and by pulling the waxed thread drew forth two small glass tubes, four centimeters long, filled with concentrated sulphuric acid.

These tubes were plunged into a mass of fulminate mercury, and were maintained vertically by two small fragments of metal.

The director of the laboratory had everyone vacate the building. M. Girard, having first taken off a small quantity of fulminate of mercury (for all that was necessary was one grain of this dangerous product to kill a person, and this machine contained 1,400 grains), had a pail of water brought to him. He then proceeded, with the greatest of precaution, to plunge the bomb into the water. Sheltering himself in the inclosure of the porte-cochere that would shield him in case of an explosion, the noted chemist let the dangerous bomb slide into the water, rendering it harmless.

It is believed that the bomb was laid in the grass by an anarchist who feared arrest and who did not want to be caught with the bomb in his possession.

Edible Seaweed.

It is not a little astonishing to find what a number of seaweeds are really edible and nourishing. Perhaps the best known example in this country is laver, which is a kind of seaweed made from a weed, an alga. The laver made on the Devonshire coast and to be found in some London shops is excellent.—The Lancet.

Ever notice that it seems to be a sacred tradition to paint every little church and school house in the country white?

But the more a man talks about the financial situation the less money he usually has.

A carpet of Bermuda grass covers

## OLD ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

Famous Pen Is Now One of the Beauty Spots of the Month.

The name Andersonville has become historic because of the famous prison where from 25,000 to 35,000 Federal soldiers, who had been captured by the Confederate army, were confined from 1864 to 1865.

The story of Andersonville has become a familiar one in every household, writes Netta C. Hall, in Wilmette, Ill. The part which the prisoners at Andersonville played in demonstrating the superior patriotism of the American soldier is unrivaled. There is nothing in the world's history that surpasses it. In the midst of suffering indescribable they refused the comfort and safety temptingly proffered them by the enemy and remained true to their colors even into the death. The great healer is rapidly obliterating the harshness and bitterness connected with it. Future generations will learn from its softened and mellowed memories the great lessons of patriotism.

At the close of the war in 1865 there was but one house at the railroad station known as Andersonville and to-day there is but little more. The attraction for the great crowds often numbering twenty to thirty thousand, that make their annual pilgrimage to this their mecca, is not that little station on the Central of Georgia railway, nor the red hills of Georgia and fragrant pine woods, although they furnish a pleasing landscape, but the national cemetery and the prison pen or stockade of war times, the latter remaining almost the same as when abandoned by the soldiers.

The National cemetery was established in 1865 by Captain James M. Moore, who on the morning of July 26, 1865, under orders of the United States government, began the work of identifying the graves, painting and

posting, each draped with heavy chains, the grounds, mocking birds erect their resplendent in the magnificent magnolia trees, which on Memorial day are all blooming, the large, creamy-white clusters against the glossy dark-green foliage and a variety of other forest trees lending shade and beauty to the landscape—the ivy-grown walls and the heavy natural forest surrounding it all.

The States of New Jersey, Maine, and Pennsylvania have placed stately monuments with suitable inscriptions chiseled on each, that of Pennsylvania attracting unusual attention. The statue on the top of the monument represents the Andersonville pris-

oners, each draped with heavy chains, the wells or deep holes dug by the prisoners in their effort to find shelter from the scorching sun and in hopes of finding pure water, still remain. In the erection of the flagstaffs the blue outlines of the Union uniform, a row of brass buttons and some bones were found 20 feet underground. These holes are now surrounded by trees that have sprung up since the war and whose friendly limbs reach out like sheltering arms, the thick foliage hiding the sad reminders as though nature would heal over all wounds.

The most interesting feature of this stockade is Providence spring, so appropriately named by the heroes of Andersonville. When the fainting soldiers had reached a critical moment when they could no longer endure, with nothing but the contaminated water of the creek to sustain them, during a severe electric storm this living stream burst forth, bright, pure and sparkling, bringing renewed life and hope—and it came within the dead-line, where by prison laws it was protected from being trampled and defiled.

## TRAIN DISPATCHER AND ANGEL.

over at his best—which is that of a shrunken, emaciated form, threadbare clothes, dejected air and sad countenance.

The noted prison stockade is 1,540 feet long and 750 wide, containing 27 acres. The dead line is 17 feet from the stockade and the sentry boxes 30 yards apart. The inside stockade was 18 feet high, the outer 12 feet and the distance between was 120 feet.

In 1866 the National stockade was accepted these grounds as a sacred trust, tendered them by the Georgia department G. A. R. and Elizabeth Turner of Boston was elected chairman of the

entrance to cemetery.

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# HOW A FRIEND SHIP GREW

## The Story

Whether Hand Sapolio got a more enthusiastic welcome in homes where Sapolio was an old and tried friend, or where he was a stranger, is a question. Where women had come to rely on Sapolio for rapid, thorough cleaning in every part of the house except the laundry, they commenced without loss of time, to avail of this new prize. Grubby little hands, and stained, worn-out ones, whitened, softened, and smoothed out as if by magic, callous spots disappeared, and complexion cleared. Children ceased their strenuous objections to the scrubbing up process, because it became a

*Do you want a clear and healthy skin?*

please. It freshened up the hands after dish-washing, removing the most disagreeable feature of that necessary task. It was found to keep delicate baby skins from chafing better than salve or powder, and the crowning note in the song of delight came when an adult member of the family used it in a full bath, and realized that a

**THE FIRST STEP** away from self-respect, lack of care in personal cleanliness; the first move in building up a proper pride in personal cleanliness, is a visit to the bathtub. You can't be healthy, or pretty, or even good, unless you are clean. Use HAND SAPOLIO. It pleases everyone.

**Turkish Bath** at a cost of one dollar was outdone by a small fraction of the little, ten-cent, velvety cake.

But, strange though it may seem, there were people who had not learned to prize Sapolio. To these the advertising of Hand Sapolio came as a surprise. Sapolio, a scouring soap,

**In the Land of the Czar.** Russian air is death to primroses. Not a single little yellow bloom has been known to survive the many attempts to make them grow at Czarsko Selo, says the Boston Herald. The court has better luck, for now the gardens are purple with lilacs and the golden fringe of laburnum hedges and grass, starred by thousands of the white and gold marguerite. A writer, who describes this residence of the Czar as "enchanted," says the Russian court is very weary of being there, and the ladies in waiting long for a change of air and scene. Poor things! When will they be permitted to leave their prison and under what conditions? In the great palace where Catherine II. built the far-famed amber hall. The walls are covered from floor to cornice with mosaic-work of different kinds of amber. The furniture is formed of the same beautiful material. Huge mirrors, framed in amber, reflect the delicate gradations of translucent color. Few people are aware how different in tone and that amber can be.

**Anti-Kissing in Mexico.** Civilization is spreading in Mexico. A little red button worn by some 300 women, old and young, married and single, in the City of Mexico, signified membership in what is known as the Anti Kissing League. Members of the league take a solemn pledge not to kiss each other, in public or in private, their contention being that kissing is contagious, or, rather, the means of conveying contagious "diseases" from one fair lip to another.

**This and That.** There is nothing so necessary as necessity.

A crank is a man whose head is more or less turned.

The cost of the war to Russia has been practically \$7,500,000 per week since hostilities began.

Only 66 per cent of the Russian peasants who till the soil in the department of Moscow are able to keep horses.

The nearer you come into relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become.—Holmes.

"Will you have some of the tongue?" asked the hostess.

"No, thank you," replied Enpeck. "I get too much of that at home."

**Patient Editor.** First Artist—Did the editor make an offer for your sketches?

Second Artist—Yes; he said he'd give me new drawing paper for the sheets I had spoiled.—New York Telegram.

**In Hard Luck.** The Judge—Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed on you?

The Prisoner—No, your honor; I had \$13, but my lawyer appropriated it.

**The Sea Jests.** Those ships are polite creatures, remarked Old Ocean to his friend, the Beach.

"Indeed?" answered the sandy one. "Yes, indeed. They always bow to me."—Cleveland Leader.

scaped from the hands, the face, the general toilet? Impossible, it would be horrid. Who ever heard of such a use? Finally a bold shaper carried home a cake. Does it look like kitchen Sapolio? No one is sure, and a cake of that is bought, and comparison made. Behold a family using both the Sapolios for every conceivable purpose, and comparing notes! After easily and quickly cleaning a greasy pan with Sapolio, Jane thought the other would be gristy, and was astonished at the smooth, dainty litter. Another was certain it would burden



M. Sergius Julewitsch de Witte, whom the czar appointed chief of the plenipotentiaries to make peace with Japan, in place of M. Muraviev, the original selection for this important office, is called "the strong man of Russia." He began his career in the government railways, worked his way to the head of that service, position he attained in 1888, and in 1893 he became finance minister of the empire. Two years ago he fell from the grace of the grand dukes by declaring against the war with Japan, and was removed from office to the insignificant post of president of the committee of ministers. Born at Tiflis, in the lower ranks of the Russian people in 1849, he has always upheld the privileges of the autocracy and believes fully in the despotic form of the Russian government. He is an advanced statesman, and while in power tried to create conditions of progress in the empire by building up industries, manufactures and commerce.

General Durnovo, who has been appointed Governor General of Moscow, held the same position in 1872 and 1878, and for a time he was Minister of the Interior, but does not rank as a reformer, and is, in fact, alleged to be wholly opposed to the modern spirit. It is said in his favor, however, that but for his restrictive measures the persecutions of the Jews might have broken out sooner. Durnovo is reported to be extremely subservient to the desires of Pobedonostsev, the powerful head of the Holy Synod. Among the other offices that he has held is that of Governor of Ekaterinoslav, and during the famine in the Volga provinces he failed to cope adequately with the situation.

General DURNOVIC

General Durnovo

I heard a mournful sound of throb-bing strings  
That quivered in the sunlight by the stream—  
Sad notes that fluttered like a young heart breaking,  
The dim blue hollows of the woodland walking;  
With sorrows from the shadow world of dream,  
And tales of shadow haunted queens and kings,  
Over your harp you bent; but when I came  
You lifted your dark eyes, and your song died—  
Although your fingers in the strings yet straying,  
Thrilled the hushed woodlands with enchanted playing.  
As you arose to wander by my side,  
Breathing sweet words that set my heart afame.  
From cup of crystal and of amethyst  
And golden bowls of summer sapphires slipped,  
We drink deep draughts of life, O love together—  
We wandered through dim nights among the heather.  
In late September when the young moon dipped  
Her amber horn in dewy silver mist,  
And now, when winter comes, and wood and fell  
In one white whirl are hidden from our eyes,  
Dreaming together by the sparkling embers.  
You touch, once more, the harp that still remembers—  
Though in our hearts no shade of sorrow lies—  
The dark eyed sorrows that in dreamland dwell.  
I hear once more the tale of queens and kings,  
Caught in the nets of love; and how they died;  
Yet—though for all the sorrow of the telling,  
Tears of compassion in my eyes are wailing—  
Because we two have wandered side by side.  
My heart may grieve not with the gleying strings.

—London Daily News.

## By Strength of Arm.

By Albert W. Tolman.

The reason why John Robbins, head of Township Ten Drive, picked out Jules Grandjean to break the big jam at the Grant's staircase was that for three years in succession the young Frenchman had done the work successfully. Had thefeat been considered an especially perilous one, Robbins, instead of ordering for a man out on the logs, would have called for a volunteer; and this would probably have meant Jules, who was never backward in offering his service. But there were a dozen places on the river more dangerous than this. Here skill and judgment rather than daring were required.

At this point the rocky river bottom sheltered down in an eighth of a mile of broad, shallow steps to a deep, circular basin. Just above the foot of this flight of stairs the stream was compressed to a width of a hundred feet between perpendicular cliffs about half as high.

Right in this narrow gullet a big pine had stuck between two boulders, like a fishbone in a giant's throat. The whole drove had piled up behind it, stowing the entire flight, and extending far upstream. A man might have walked dry-shod from the foot of the stairs to a point half a mile above. This state of affairs could not be allowed to continue long. The river was falling, and there was no time to lose.

Robbins knew the gorge of old, and was prepared to meet its difficulties. When once the tim started, the man who broke it would have no time to reach the foot of the perpendicular cliff. So it was the lumbermen's custom to stretch a strong rope across the gulf from cliff-top to cliff-top, making each end fast to a tree trunk. On this was placed a traveling pulley-block, which was lashed to a knot tied in the middle of the rope, and through which another smaller rope ran to the steep bank. The end of this line below the block was lashed, and made fast under the arms of the driver selected to break the jam.

When the big began to move, the man was immediately hoisted up until he reached the knot in the horizontal cable; then he cut the bindings that bound the block to the tree, and was drawn in to the bank, block and all. This had been done successfully many times in former years.

It took nearly an hour to get the ropes in place. Part of the crew worked on one bank, part on the other, while one man labored on the jam itself. Jules leaned against a curve on the right bank, waiting in hand. When all was ready, the driver below was drawn up. Then down the face of the cliff they lowered Jules, laughing and singing gaily with a light heart to his encounter with the river.

At the foot of the bluff he freed himself from the noose in which he had been seated, and stepped, whistling, out upon the jam, his spliced boots making his footing on the slippery logs as firm as if he were on a city sidewalk. There lay the cause of the trouble, that big white pine with the others wedged round it. If that were once cut in two, the jam would go to pieces.

But first his own safety must be assured. Under his arms he fastened the end of the rope dangling from the block high above. It was necessary to make one or two tests to see that everything worked smoothly. "All ready," he shouted. From the right bank came the response in Robins' deep bass:

"Pull away, boys!"

A half-dozen Prince Edward Islanders surged upon the rope, and Jules was snatched ten feet into the air. "Don't do it so quick!" he shouted. "You'll break me in two. Once again!"

This time they did break. No further experiments could be tried. Robbins chafed at the delay; every minute was precious. The Frenchman fell vigorously to work.

It was ten o'clock on a May morning. A thick river mist filled the gorge. The men on the opposite bank could hardly see one another, although the stalwart, red-shaded figure on the logs below was plainly visible from both sides.

The quick strokes of his ax resounded dull through the chasm; and fifty pairs of eyes were focused on him, as he swung the keen steel. Nothing could be done until the jam was cleared.

Robbins, grasping a small spruce on the verge of the bluff, leaned out over empty space, his gaze fixed on the axman below, ready to give the signal to pull to the expectant men behind him.

Fast fell the strokes. The great log was nearly cut through when the foreman's practised eye saw that the jam was beginning to weaken.

Grandjean himself, busy with his chopping, did not observe this. Robbins uttered a shout:

"Keep on, Jules, keep on! You're almost there!"

That timely note of human sympathy was just what the almost disheartened man needed to inspire him to do his utmost. Fresh energy thrilled him. A dozen more desperate grips upon the rope, and at last he touched the knot.

Flinging both arms over the main cable, he bent his elbows round it, giving a respite to his strained fingers. After hanging thus for a few seconds, he cautiously withdrew his right arm, and felt in his pocket until he found his knife. To open it was a matter of some difficulty, but with the aid of his teeth he finally succeeded.

Then very carefully, his sight blurring by pain, he drew the blade across the lashings that bound the block to the knot. Soon these were severed, and he began cautiously to work himself toward the bluff, assisted by his comrades pulling on the rope.

It was a good fifty feet from the knot to the bluff, and his progress was slow and painful. But the knowledge that safety was near called out every particle of his reserves of strength. Ere long the spruce to which the cable was tied rose only a short distance away.

A few efforts more, and his body brushed through the scrubby juniper that fringed the top of the cliff, and he dropped fainting into Robbins' outstretched arms.—*Youth's Companion*.

After that, he was supposed to provide a swinging seat. He knew that the banks on each side were lined with his friends, eager to help if the opportunity should offer. He concentrated all his energies on the task before him.

How far away was the knot? He did not turn his head toward them, looked up and saw it only fifteen feet above. There was a dull ache in the muscles of his arms. At every effort, sharp pain shot through his broken leg. Could he raise himself the remaining distance?

He began to fear that he would never gain the top. What should he do? If he fell back from that height the shock would jerk his arms from their sockets. If he eased himself down gradually it would be utterly impossible to regain his present position.

He faltered, stopped, hung for an instant, wavering. His fate depended upon his next movement. Would it be up or down? And then Robbins, who had watched every inch of his progress with keen, sympathetic eyes, sent out a cry of encouragement:

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### BREWER TALKS ON GRAFT.

#### The Justice Predicts a Great Benefit to Life Insurance Business.

Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered an address before a large audience of life insurance men, at Milwaukee, Wis. He devoted most of his talk to modern graft, and praised President Roosevelt for his efforts to make public affairs pure and honest.

This had been a year which might be characterized as one of great insurance upheaval, he said. The press had been full of startling allegations in respect to the manner in which some insurance business had been conducted. The result had been prejudicial to the interests of certain companies and also to the business of others. He believed there would result great benefit to insurance business throughout the world.

The moment private pecuniary gain was sought through the advantage of any trust, some one was guilty of grafting, the Justice said:

"There was never a truer saying than that by Grover Cleveland," continued Justice Brewer, "that a public office is a public trust. There is today so much grafting going on among public officials as to startle us. I am not speaking now about the common kind of grafting, such as buying votes and paying money, which we all condemn. I have reference to the more insidious ways by which a public officer prostitutes in one way or another that office for his own or the gain of his friends."

"Take the President of the United States. Along last winter Santo Domingo put itself on a financial footing. Suppose the President had acted secretly and advised his friends to buy up Santo Domingo bonds. Would not that shock the people of the country? Yet the government would lose nothing and some would be private gainers. Suppose the United States Supreme Court Justices would give out information in advance of certain decisions. Would you not revolt at such a transgression? It would be un- worthy; this would be grafting."

He said the giving out of certain statistics was of a similar nature. He blamed Andrew Jackson's honesty to Roosevelt's, and said:

"And it seems as if I could hear falling from the lips of Theodore Roosevelt the words: 'Public affairs must and shall be pure and honest.'

—*New York Times*.

### A Mouse-Eaten Will.

In the Irish Probate Court administration with the will annexed" has been granted to Mrs. Mary Jane Gruen, a Mongolian woman. In reality only a part of the will existed, for the rest of it had been devoured by mice.

When Mrs. Gruen's father, a farmer, died, no will could be found, though it was known that he had made one in 1886. When the document was eventually discovered, large portions had been eaten by mice. From a copy of the will and a clergyman's evidence, the defects were made good.—*London Mail*.

### Protected the Property.

As a captain in the Confederate army went into battle, he left his tent in the care of his body servant, with charge to stay there and protect the master's property. The negro retired out of reach of the bullets, however, and when he met his master again, he said: "I did protect yo' property, sah! I sholy did!" Dem ole cless 'em! sah! with nothin'! Ise learned to brush 'em less 'n I git a hole in 'em; but dem property," laying his hand broad- ly on his breast, "is w' th fifteen hundred dollars."

Twice again, his arms wrapped to

# WOMEN AND FASHION

## SERVANTS OF THE WEEK

Civil Law.—Civil law grows out of moral law and has the same ultimate basis—the Ten Commandments, the center of inspired revelation. The sanctity of law is that divine principle in law which forbids that it should be despised or broken, and requires that it should be honored and obeyed.—Rev. H. O. Gibbons, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

God or Gold.—Too many men today have sold their God for gold. Is it God or gold that controls at the board of trade? Is it God or gold that controls at the office or store? Men have put God out of their lives; therefore is there no "family altar" in the home, although they bow to there in childhood.—Rev. E. H. Libby, Congregationalist, Chicago, Ill.

Conceptions.—Little conception make little Christians. Dr. Peabody is voicing a ringing truth when he declares that a great heresy of modern Christendom is in residence in the belief that life is a ship composed of watertight compartments, in one of which we work, in another study, in another play, and in another worship.

—Rev. N. Boynton, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trust.—Trust is the easiest active instinct. All life begins in trust. It is movement along the line of least resistance. It is the thing we can do without trying, without reason, without ever loving. To trust all you have got to do is to trust. This, then, is the first step in knowing God—you must trust Jesus completely.—Rev. T. C. McClelland, Congregationalist, Newport, R. I.

Wooden Men.—There is no more pathetic figure in the world of today than the shilly-shally youthuddling in the lap of wealth and shrinking from life's combat. We are not wooden dummies, but must be men of granite, against whom the leaping waves and mountain surges shall beat only to recoil in impotent fury. The need of this hour is strong manhood.—Rev. L. H. Cottrell, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Doubt.—Intelligent doubt is not a sin. Intellectual doubt is not the first necessity, but rather a right attitude of the will. A personal experience of Christ will make faith in the miracles and doctrines easier. We need simpler creedal tests and larger emphasis on experience. We have no right to ask more of a man beginning the Christian life than Jesus Himself asked.—Rev. John Thompson, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Soul Treasure.—There is not one hour to lose in the amassing of soul treasure. Others shall come in and take your seat. When you have gone out and joined that choir invisible, will you go in as one loved, longed for and expected? Soon the iron gate of death shall turn for you, and beyond, that gate of pearl shall swing on hinges of gold for your entrance.—Rev. N. D. Hills, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A World-Wide Love.—The love of Christ is extended to all mankind without distinction of race, color or condition of life. "God so loved the world as to deliver up His only begotten Son so that every one who believeth in Him may not perish but have eternal life." His arms are wide-stretched on the cross to indicate that His love is world-wide, universal and all embracing.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore, Md.

Pride of Family.—There is a high relationship from which no man may escape which blinds his past to him and claims from him a life of honor. His father's name is fastened to him, and the more notable his life becomes, whether for good or bad, so much the more is that father's name known.

That kind of pride under whose spell a man is constantly desirous of bringing back honor to his homestead and his home land, is one of the most wholesome forces in life.

A Clerical Dogear.—I am very fond of rich men. I like to take a rich man along with me when I travel in Europe. I do not select the rich man because I like him better than the poor man, but because he is able to give more. While we are off seeing the beautiful sights I tell the rich man of some religious matter which is about to fail because of lack of money. The rich man asks how much, and the funds are forthcoming.—Bishop McCabe, Methodist, Philadelphia.

Repentance.—Happy are they who mourn for sin. It is not enough to be ashamed of it, but there must be an active sorrow therefor. This does not mean to mourn for its consequences, nor for its penalty, nor for the misery it entails. But the mourning must be for sin itself. Sin is more than a blunder, which one may regret. It is more than a mistake which one would try to repair. It is open and flagrant and defiant rebellion.—Rev. A. H. C. Morse, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reformation.—One thorough-going transformed man in the community is the greatest sermon that can be preached, but that was not the great purpose of Christ's coming to establish righteousness through His example. Some think that Christ came to reveal God, but that is not all. If you are a sinner your only escape is in hiding, and if you cannot hide you cannot escape. If you cannot escape, then your only chance is in Jesus Christ.—Bishop C. R. Fowler, Methodist, New York City.

Men Were Deceivers Ever.

Mr. Kyndley.—But you promised that if I gave you your breakfast you would cut the grass and rake the lawn.

Homeless Holmes.—And I lied. Let this be a lesson to you, lady, not to put your trust in strange men. They are all gay deceivers.—Cleveland Leader.

There is one time a boy is more anxious than his mother to have his father's money. When he wants to leave off his shoes, and go barefooted.

### Girl Who Is Ashamed of Her Mother.

It is a sorry day for a girl when she is herself superior to her mother, and considers herself called upon to apologize for her bad grammar, mispronounced words, foreign accent, or slips in her speech. When a girl becomes so small and contemptible that she is ashamed to appear in public with her mother, because she is old-fashioned and dowdy in appearance, her hands brawny, her face prematurely wrinkled, and her form bent a long years of drudgery for her children, she is indeed to be pitied. She has fallen

down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck 10. That's all!" "All!" said the dazed lawyer, "excuse me, Judge; I must get my breath before I call the next witness."

### DAME FASHIONS AND DECREES

Two-letter monogram belt buckles may be found ready-made.

A bit of old ermine is the very best thing for dusting one's gown.

A white serge frock is the very foundation of the seashore wardrobe.

Many of the lawn negligees are worn over a colored lining of chintz silk.

White canvas ties with russet Cuban heels look well with summer frocks.

The flat French sailor hat with a ruching of lace is being worn abroad.

The most popular style of hairdressing for the moment is the coronal plait.

A cloak to run to and from the beach in is a necessity of the fashionable bather.

With the linen coats and skirts are worn the most elaborate of lingerie waistbands.

Colored kid gloves are quite a success and are worn by many modish women.

Those pretty petticoats of pale colored lawn have their uses with gowns that match.

The handsomest woman often disfigures her loveliness with an unbecoming head dress.

A little fuchsia-colored ermine hat is trimmed with fuchsia and knots of shaded fuchsia taffeta.

The very coarse laces, such as gimpes, are most in fashion for adorning linens, etamines and cloths.

At one shop chic French embroidered linen collars, slightly soiled, have been selling at two for a quarter.

Really, the black-and-white check is abiquitous. You meet it at every step, in the guise of a long tight coat suit, a short loose jacket or a week little bo-

ler.

Health and Beauty Hints.

When using pumice stone for